The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4772 第四千七百七十二號 同治癸酉年二月初一日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1873. 禮拜四 英二月二十七號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 25, CANDELARIA, Span. bark, 407, Barredo, Manila 12th February, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.
Feb. 25, TEKLI, German bk., 350, Petersen, Saigon 27th January, and Cape St. James 28th, 8,000 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Feb. 25, ALTONA, British str., 1,147, Hore, London 22nd December, Gibraltar 30th, Port Said 11th January, Suez 12th, Galle 31st, Penang 8th February, and Singapore 14th, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Feb. 26, GLENROY, Brit. str., 1,370, Watt, Shanghai 22nd February, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.
Feb. 26, H.I.C.M. gun-boat CHIEN-JUI, 28, Poynter, from a Cruise.
Feb. 26, GREAT NORTHERN, Brit. str., 800, Murrell, Amoy 25th February, Ballast.—G. N. TELEGRAPH Co.
Feb. 26, PRESTO, Ned. bark, 432, Irgens, Saigon 23rd January, and Cape St. James 24th, 8,900 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.
Feb. 26, MENZALEH, French steamer, 1,008, Mourrut, Yokohama 18th Feb., Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Feb. 26, CHEOPS, Brit. str., 953, Dowdy, Amoy 25th February, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.
Feb. 26, NORNA, Brit. str., 606, Milsom, Swatow 25th Feb., General.—KWOK ACHEONG.
Feb. 26, R. H. JONES, British bark, 384, Chaplin, Swatow 25th February, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 26, GLENLYON, str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 26, DAYLIGHT, for Iloilo.
Feb. 26, ROTTERDAM, for Samarang.
Feb. 26, BEN LEDI, str., for Saigon.
Feb. 26, VESTA, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 26TH.
Vesta, for Whampoa.
Codan, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Cheops*, str., from Amoy,—
Mr. J. W. Danielsen.
Per *Altona*, str., from London, &c.,—
9 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow,—
71 Chinese.
Per *Menzaleh*, str., from Yokohama,—
For Hongkong.—5 Malays. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Motto, D'Escudier, Peyssier, Poiris, Capt. Ribey, and 19 Japanese.
Per *Great Northern*, str., from Amoy,—
Mr. and Mrs. Drescher and child.

Reports.

The Spanish bark *Candelaria* reports left Manila on 12th February, had very strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 25th February at 6 p.m., had light N.N. monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Cheops* reports left Amoy on 25th February, at 11 a.m., experienced foggy weather till 11 p.m. of the 25th, when got clear and fine the rest of passage.

The French steamship *Menzaleh* reports left Yokohama on 18th February, had variable winds and thick weather throughout the passage.

The German bark *Tekli* reports left Saigon on 27th January, and Cape St. James on the 28th, had the first three days out light variable winds and calms, then strong monsoon and high sea for another three days; after which, moderate monsoon till last three days, when got thick and hazy weather.

The Ned. barque *Presto* reports left Saigon on the 23rd January, and Cape St. James on the 24th, had a gale from N. and N.N.E. three days after leaving lasting, three days, with high sea, after which fresh monsoon till the last four days, when got calms and light airs with strong current towards the East; passed a brig, supposed to be the German brig *Ocean*, from Saigon to Hongkong, on the 14th Feb.

The British steamship *Great Northern* reports left Amoy on 25th February, had the first part of passage calms and thick fog, latter part light N.E. monsoon; passed the steamship *Priam* on the morning of the 26th, near Pedro Branca; passed the steamship *Glenlyon* off Single Island, same afternoon. The bark *H. J. Jones* and Ned. bark *Presto* were passed in the Ly-ee-moon Pass, bound in.

The British steamship *Altona* reports left London on 22nd December, Gibraltar on the 30th, Port Said on 10th January, Suez on the 12th, Galle on the 31st, Penang on 8th Feb., and Singapore on the 14th, had strong gales of wind from the W. and W.S.W. to Gibraltar; had strong head Easterly wind to Port Said. In the Red Sea, light variable winds; strong head winds crossing the Indian Ocean to Galle; from thence to Singapore fine weather; after which had strong monsoon and gales till the 24th February; since when had light winds with thick weather.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leaving.*
Princess	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 1
Corea	London	Nov. 2
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Nov. 8
Landdrost Braun	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 22
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o.)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace	New York	Jan. 15
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irvine	New York	Jan. 20
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4

FROM AMOY.

Thracian	New York	Dec. 2
J. R. Worcester	New York	Dec. 16

FROM SHANGHAI.

Mikado	New York	Oct. 21
Sir Jamesjee Family	London	Oct. 26
Araby Maid	London	Oct. 29
Aracan	London	Oct. 29
E. A. Oliver	New York	Nov. 1
Fanny Breslauer	New York	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Nov. 7
Mary Whitridge	New York	Nov. 15
Claro Babuyan	New York	Nov. 23
Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 28
Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Omba	New York	Jan. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Goods.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7 50 per paid-up Share of $125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
tf 273 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

To be Let.

TO LET,
From the 1st March next.
THE HOUSE No. 31, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
2w 306 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. HANCOCK, Esq. Possession on the 1st May next.
HOUSE No. 7, in Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. PYKE, Esq. Possession on the 1st March next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 258 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having eight rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

TO LET,
From 1st proximo.
THAT desirable HOUSE marked B, Hollywood Road, facing HOTEL D'EUROPE, at present occupied by S. D. GUBHOY, Esq.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Macao,*
—OR—
ROZARIO & Co., *Hongkong.*
1m 209 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

TO LET.
THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.
WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6 °/ₒ), will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.
Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Club Chambers.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Acting Secretary.
1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $8 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 27th day of February, 1873, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Barrels PITCH.
American TOBACCO.
Swiss CIGARS.
Chewing TOBACCO.
Gunny BAGS.
1 Case MATCHES.
10 Cases SAUSAGES.
Bottles QUININE.
An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, comprising MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, OATMEAL, ARROWROOT, Pearl BARLEY, Condensed EGGS, JAMS, JELLY, MARMALADE, Tart FRUITS, HAM, BUTTER, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of PAINT, comprising White Zinc, White Lead, Yellow, and Black.
And Sundry FURNITURE.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
321 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 28th February, 1873, at noon,—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea SETS, Kerosine LAMPS, Turkish TOWELS, MIRRORS, DOLLS, COMBS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, Toilet SOAP, PEN KNIVES, Silk UMBRELLAS.
Also,
PICKLES, HERRINGS, Pearl BARLEY, HAMS, BRANDY, CLARET, BUTTER in Tins and Bottles, Shoe ELASTIC.
And,
MUSKETS, Sharp's RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
1 Large Granite Lawn ROLLER.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
328 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late W. D. AUTEY, Esq., No. — Hollywood Road, on
MONDAY,
the 3rd March, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top and other TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, GASALIERS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, CLOCKS, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer.
299 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FROM this date a TELEGRAPH STATION has been opened in Amoy.
RATES FROM HONGKONG:—
For Ten Words........................$2.
For Twenty Words....................$3.
Half this rate for every Additional Ten Words.
By order,
P. F. SORENSEN,
Superintendent.
tf 310 Hongkong 14th February, 1873.

WANTED.
THE Advertiser is desirous to enter into some arrangement with a lady or respectable female, homeward bound, to take charge of "two" or "four" children, girls, between six and seven years of age, during their passage to Hambourg per direct steamer, in consideration of "part" or "the whole" of her passage, or any other similar gratuity, being paid by the Advertiser.
Address, "Passage to Hamburg," care of the office of this paper.
14d 304 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/ₒ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BRUCE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration until further notice.
TAIT & Co.
1m 274 Amoy, 11th February, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and MR. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. O. R. HERRMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S BUSINESS, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 ,,

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. ½ percent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding............... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............... 3 ,, ½ ,,
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............... 6 ,, ¾ ,,
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 ,,
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 18th September, 1869.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

Intimations.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 27th instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
28d 199 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Third Ordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the East Point Office, TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.
Per order,
J. W. TORREY,
General Manager.
10d 234 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
12d 208 Hongkong, 4th February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st March next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
219 Hongkong, 6th February, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a Choice Assortment of
SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
in Colors and Styles,
Suitable for Dinner and Evening Wear.
ORGANDIES and SWISS MUSLINS,
With White and Colored Figures and Stripes.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
HUMAN HAIR,
in Short and Long Lengths,
HAIR NETS,
CHIGNON BLOCK,
AND
FRIZZETS.
Also,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES
of the newest make.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
288 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 187 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is REMOVED to No. 16, Bank Buildings.
H. BJORLING.
tf 265 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

THE Office has been REMOVED to No. 7, Gage Street. Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By authorization of the Consul for Spain,
JOSE DE NAVARRO,
Vice-Consul.
1m 178 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors,
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.
A "ROBROY" YAWL, 22 feet over all, 7 feet beam, four feet deep; newly built of teak, coppered and metal-fastened. She has four water-tight compartments, and is fitted with cooking place, provision lockers, &c. Is easily worked by one man. Price, as she stands, with anchor and 30 fathoms chain, one suit of sails, about 2 tons iron ballast, oars and rowlocks, $250 only. Apply to
J. J. FRANCIS,
2, *Club Chambers.*
1m 225 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months. ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd prox., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 326 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873

FOR SALE.
NO. 2 Superior MANILA CIGARS, (Aroceros and Fortin.) Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 323 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

TO LET.
TWO Large Airy ROOMS, in a central part of the Town. Rent $35. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 324 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
ABOUT One Hundred Thousand (100,000) FIRE BRICKS, and Seventy (70) Tons of FIRE CLAY. Apply to
HARVEY SCORGIE,
China Sugar Refinery.
7d 325 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. REGINALD D. STARKEY is authorized to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st March, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 327 Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.
20,000 DOLLARS. On the HULL and RIGGING of the British Ship *Alhambra,* for the voyage hence to San Francisco.
TENDERS, to be addressed to the Undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., on or before noon TO-MORROW, the 28th current.
CHAS. H. NELSON,
Master, British Ship "Alhambra."
5d 309 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY,
ONE MONTH FROM DATE.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM.

PRICE, $13 for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Photograph (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)
Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained at $18.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Establishment of
W. P. FLOYD,
Wyndham Street.
1m 322 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

WANTED.
A SIX or Eight-roomed HOUSE; central part of the town preferred. Address, "Z," office of this paper, stating particulars.
5d 316 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

THE departure of the Steamship "KWANGTUNG," for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, is postponed.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
307 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

THE SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invite TENDERS for an IRON GIRDER BRIDGE, to be erected over the Canal on the North side of the Settlement.
Particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned, with whom tenders are to be lodged on or before the 2nd proximo.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
ALFRED HUTCHISON.
18d 250 Canton, 8th February, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *PRIAM* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 24th February, 1873.
Goods undelivered after 3rd March, 1873 will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1873. [314

BRITISH STEAMER *FLINTSHIRE,* FROM LONDON, &c.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining in godown after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock P.M. TO-MORROW.
Consignees are requested to send their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the undersigned.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
305 Hongkong, 21st February, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Ava," 16th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise
Ex "Sindh."
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Pei-ho," 16th January.
PFC, 1877/81 ... ... 6 case Wine.
Ex "Menzaleh," from Yokohama.
Joaquim Aymered ... 1 case Curios.
Ex "Sindh," from Marseilles.
PFC, $1933, ... 1 case Provisions.
PFC D $1941/49 ... ... 9 cases ,,
Glover ... ... 1 case Effects.
PS, Nos. 2/12 and 14, ... 12 cases Drugs.
tf 1170 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1873.

OUR readers have no doubt noticed that some time ago the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to H.B.M. Minister at Pekin, in which his attention was directed to the urgent necessity of some steps being taken for the conservation of the Wangpoo River, and in which it was suggested that if the Chinese authorities continued unwilling to meet the necessary expenditure, the House Renters should be permitted to do so, by levying a small tax upon the trade of the port.

This proposition, although it at first sight appears open to some objections, is on the whole fair enough, and if the Ministers at Pekin be unable to induce the Chinese to act in the matter, it is at least to be hoped that they will consent to allowing the House Renters at Shanghai to take it in hand themselves. That the Chinese may be properly called upon to defray this expense can scarcely be denied. They receive heavy tonnage dues annually from the shipping coming to Shanghai, and it is always understood that the expenditure necessary to preserve the navigability of rivers should be defrayed out of revenue thus obtained. This is not specifically set forth in the Treaty, but provision is made in that instrument though in rather vague terms for the erection of buoys and lighthouses, and the preservation of the stream comes practically within much the same category. At the time that the Treaty was signed, the difficulty which is now most pressing, namely, the filling up of the stream at the Woosung Bar, was not apparent, or doubtless some provision would have been made for it. At all events, the request that the Chinese Government should defray the cost out of the Tonnage Dues would be a very reasonable one on the merits of the case, and it is to be hoped Mr. WADE and the other foreign Ministers will succeed in inducing the Chinese authorities to see the matter in that light.

Should this, however, be impossible, we cannot see how a refusal can be made to permit the levy of an annual tax by the House Renters for the purpose. The difficulty at the Woosung Bar has been yearly increasing, and it is becoming urgent that steps should be taken to supply dredging machines or other appliances to remove it. The constant detention of large and expensive steamers is becoming a serious drawback to trade, and the time has come when something ought certainly to be done with regard to it. The mode proposed is, next to the devotion of a portion of the Tonnage Dues to the purpose, the best probably that can be devised. The taxation necessary will no doubt fall in some measure upon those not immediately interested in steamers; but if it be levied in the form of an increase of the Wharfage dues, it will be paid by those who are directly concerned in the commerce of the port, and who in one form or another may be fairly considered interested in the removal of a most objectionable obstruction to trade. The means of levying the necessary funds are already at hand in the Municipal regulations, under which the foreign Settlements at Shanghai are governed; and it will be a great benefit, should the Chinese authorities refuse to act in the matter, if the alternative suggested can be acted upon.

To judge from a paragraph which our contemporary reproduced yesterday from a Singapore paper, it appears that the want of efficient interpreting in the Law Courts is as much felt there as it is here, and there may be some faint hope that the attention of the Home Government will be directed to this subject, now that it has been taken up in a Colony which seems much more fortunate in commanding the ear of the Home Government than Hongkong. It is certainly a great disgrace to this Colony that, notwithstanding all the elaborate arrangements which have been made to send out student interpreters, not one thoroughly efficient European Interpreter is to be found in the Courts, to which it might have been thought they would have been specially appointed. Had this end been kept in view, there can be very little doubt that it could long ago have been attained, but the Student Interpreters have been gradually placed in other posts than that in which their speciality would be of most obvious service to the public. It is not, however, only in the direction of Chinese interpreting that our Courts are defective. In regard to most European languages the Supreme Court is entirely dependent upon chance service, not having any one regularly recognised as Interpreter, even for so well-known a language as French, to interpret which, on one occasion, it was necessary to call in the services of the French Consul. Such a difficulty as this might, one would think, be easily met by some arrangement with one or two gentlemen having a competent knowledge of European languages. A small retainer would probably be quite sufficient for the purpose, or perhaps even an arrangement might be made for recognised interpreters to be remunerated by the ordinary fees when cases arose. As it is, the interpreting from European languages is often very defectively performed, and considerable confusion thus results from a cause, which it would certainly not be difficult to remedy.

The M.M. steamship *Provence* left Saigon with the expected mails on the 25th instant, at noon.

We are informed that H.I.H the Grand Duke Alexis intends to leave Hongkong on Saturday next, and will proceed to Shanghai in the steamer *Namoa*, which has been chartered for the occasion, visiting Foochow and Ningpo on the way.

News has been received by the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, from Yokohama, of the total loss of the French barque *Ormoy*, while on a passage from Yokohama to Kobe to load rice for Amoy. The *Ormoy* was wrecked on 30th January, on an island about 45 miles from Yokohama. The crew remained on the island for 15 days, when a junk arrived and conveyed them to Yokohama. The captain remains in Yokohama, but the chief officer and five of the Malay crew arrived here yesterday by the *Menzaleh*.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at 4.30 p.m., at the Civil Hospital, on the body of a destitute old man, named Leung-a-yan, 73 years of age, who in the forenoon of yesterday was found by P.C. No. 484, lying in a dying state near the stream East of Murray Barracks, and after being taken to the station, was ordered to the Hospital by the Inspector, where he died ten minutes after admission. Deceased stated before expiring that he had taken opium, and from the *post mortem* examination made, this was found to be a fact, and there being no evidence to prove how administered, the jury returned an open verdict of death by an overdose of opium.

The article which we extract elsewhere from the *Canton Shipping News*, on the subject of the Peruvian coolie trade, is worthy of careful perusal. It treats the subject in a fair and practical spirit, and while recognising to the full the evils of the traffic, does not ignore that emigration from China to Peru might be made beneficial to both countries, and that the main thing which is wanted is a proper system of regulation. The plan suggested would probably go far towards removing the evils at present existing.

The above paper notes the commencement of the building at Shameen of a substantial theatre and bowling alley, which were designed by Messrs. Wilson and Salway, of this place. About one thousand five hundred cases of specimens for the Vienna Exhibition have gone forward from the Customs at Canton.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 23rd February, 1872.

The Committee of Thirty have adopted Dufaure's proposal, that the Assembly before dissolution should legislate for the transmission of the Executive, and the creation of a second Chamber, thus causing a complete understanding with Thiers.

The Marquis of Avila has declared in Cortes that measures are necessary for the preservation of the independence of institutions in Portugal.

No European Power has recognised the Spanish Republic. It is stated that Governments are arranging for joint action.

A revolution in Portugal is apprehended. An English fleet is ordered to the Tagus. The *Times* says Federalist views are predominant in Spain.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY LIMITED.

Report of the General Manager, to be submitted at the third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, February 27th, 1873.

To the Directors and Shareholders of the Hongkong Distillery Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—At the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, you arranged with the proprietors of the premises occupied by you for working purposes, for the purchase of the land and tenements erected thereon. This arrangement has been carried out, and the amount paid for the property has been borrowed on mortgage at 9 per cent. per annum. The additional buildings required for the new machinery, referred to in the last report, have also been erected, and are now in use. At Extraordinary General Meetings held by you during the past year, an increase of the capital by 500 additional shares was agreed to, raising the capital stock to $100,000. Of these only 166 have been taken up, leaving 334 still in the hands of the Company. The non-disposal of these shares has been productive of much inconvenience, and the interest paid for the use of money to carry on the business has increased the expenditure materially. I regret to report that this has exceeded the receipts by $7,076.36. This is to be attributed partly to the heavy interest paid, but mainly to the suspension of the works during a considerable portion of the year, owing to the defective condition in which the Stills and machinery were left by the former Distiller (necessitating heavy repairs); the difficulty of obtaining molasses on two occasions from the Refinery; and the removing of the Stills and Boilers into the new Buildings, a combination of circumstances hardly likely to occur again. The new Still has been erected, and although a fair trial of its qualifications has not yet been had, even now, it produces Spirit at less than two-thirds of the price at which it was turned out by the old apparatus, and of an excellent quality. Referring to the Report of the Distiller, hereto annexed, I have every reason to believe that in future we shall be able to produce Spirit at less than one-half the cost incurred last year. The Company's machinery and plant are in good working order, and with the exception of a set of pumps, which will be required during the present year, I know of no expenditure likely to be requisite beyond the ordinary working expenses. The demand for our Spirit has increased gradually, but steadily, during the past twelve months. The local consumption is larger than it has ever been. A contract has been entered into with the French Government at Saigon on moderate, but remunerative, terms. Steps have also been taken for the introduction of the Company's manufacture into Japan and Russian Asia, but as yet there has not been sufficient time to enable me to lay before you any definite results. I believe that if the remaining portion of the new stock be taken up, a remunerative and satisfactory balance-sheet will be shown at the termination of the present year.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
J. W. TORREY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

REPORT OF MR. GEO. E. HAIG, DISTILLER.

I beg to report that the new Still produced, at its second working, 4,668 galls. of Spirits from 1,044 piculs of molasses, in thirty-two working hours, being at the rate of 4·47 galls. to the picul. I do not consider this a fair trial of the Still, as a considerable quantity of Wash and Feints was lost by defects in the pumps, causing extensive overflows of the Hot Feints Vessel. When the new vats are in working order, I have every reason to believe that the produce will be six gallons to the picul. I consider the working machinery of the Distillery (with the exception of the pumps and connections in the Still-house) to be in good order, and requiring little or no expenditure during the next twelve months. I think that some of the former Stills might now be dispensed with, and would recommend the sale of two of them. I would also recommend that the pumps at present in the Still-house be disposed of, and a new set of pumps, calculated expressly for the work, be ordered without delay.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

OBSTRUCTING THE WHARVES.

European constable No. 25 charged a boatman and a boatwoman with obstructing the Government wharf with their boats after hours.

Defendant said they were anchored at the proper distance from the wharf.

Constable stated the proper distance was 25 fathoms, and the defendant were only fifteen feet.

Inspector Stroud stated that inside of the proper distance for boats to be off is the fairway for launches and pullaway boats, and if boats are anchored inside of that they are liable to be run into by launches. In fact, a boat last night was run into by a launch and capsized, nearly drowning the boat people.

Defendants were fined 75 cents each.

ROBBERY.

D. Popkins, cook of the British steamer *Ben Ledi*, charged a young man named George Gregory, an engineer's cabin boy, as follows.

Complainant said that since he left England he had lost several things, as also had other parties on board. Witness had lost a bank book, without which he could not claim his money in the Seamen's Bank, also a post-office order for money he was sending to his wife; lost also a gold chain valued seven shillings, and a Japanese box valued 25 cents. Strong suspicions rested on the defendant, and he applied to the captain to have a search warrant procured to search defendant's box and clothes. The captain said all right, if he would bear the expense, and feeling sure of the defendant being the thief, he consented. The police were sent for, and in defendant's trunk amongst his clothing were found the book, the box, and chain, but the post office order was not to be found, and he was afraid he would lose his money.

Mr. Mitchell said he would not lose his money in the post office.

P.C. Williams, sworn, stated he was sent on board by Inspector Stroud, and was informed by the chief-engineer and mate that the defendant was suspected of stealing things, and they wanted his trunk searched. He did so; defendant had no box, but in his trunk amongst the clothing he found the chain, the book, and the box.

Defendant said that he found the chain and box about the deck, but the book he did take out of the cook's trunk.

Defendant was sent to three months' hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Tsung-a-soo, the man recognised by Warden Grey as an old offender, and as having the marks of a brand on his left ear, charged also by Inspector Cradock with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony, was again brought up. Mr. Grey said it cannot be traced as to his former convictions, but there is no doubt of his having been in gaol.

Defendant said his witnesses had not arrived.

Mr. F. Douglas, sworn, stated he is the superintendent of the gaol, and he is morally sure that the mark on defendant's ear is a brand by his own sanction, when in gaol, to get clear of it. Has no doubt but that defendant has been in gaol. When branding first commenced no records were kept, but were sent to the Colonial Secretary. There are now records kept, and have been for years.

Defendant said he had nothing more to say.

His Worship told defendant he had had every opportunity of vindicating his character, having been remanded several times. He had shewn strong grounds for suspicion to Inspector Cradock, by trying to cover up the brand on his ear with his hand at the race course, and in loitering about the blue houses on the Praya East. He would, therefore, send him to three months' hard labor, and order him to find security in two householders, $25 each, for two months more.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Another man, Cheong-a-cheun, was charged by Inspector Cradock with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony, having been found roaming about the race course in a very suspicious manner, and having no visible employment.

Defendant was remanded to enable him to get proof of his honest employment, failing which, he was sent to one month's hard labor, and ordered to find security in two householders, $20 each, for another two months.

EXCITING THE PUBLIC TO ASSAULT THE POLICE.

Chinese constable 587 summoned the master of a brothel in Square-street, for encouraging Chinese in his brothel to beat him with bamboos, while in the execution of his duty.

Complainant said at 1 30 a.m. of the 25th some Chinese came out of defendant's brothel, and he hailed them for their passes; finding two had none, he seized one, who struggled with him, and tore his coat and cape, and the other ran into the brothel and procured a bamboo, and came out and attempted to beat him. The defendant with a bamboo also cried out "Tah," "Tah," and had not a Sikh constable come to his rescue, he would have been severely beaten. The man he apprehended he brought before the Hon. C. May, who fined him $1, and ordered him to make amends to the Crown $1.50, for damages.

Defendant denied that he cried "Tah," or had a bamboo. However, as the charge was thoroughly proved against him, he was fined in the sum of $5, in default, 10 days' hard labor.

A BRUTAL MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Chinese daughter-in-law summoned her mother-in-law for deliberately beating her across the back with fire wood, and wilfully scalding her with boiling water on the feet.

Complainant said her mother-in-law was in the habit of beating her.

Wong-a-choy, grandmother to the complainant, said she had frequently heard that defendant beat her grandchild, and on the 24th instant she went to see her, and as she was entering the door saw the defendant beating her grandchild across the back with wood. Did not see the boiling water poured on her grandchild's feet, but she told her that it had been done.

Complainant, recalled, said it was on Saturday last the water was poured on her feet, and shewed marks of scalds, covered with plaster. Said also the defendant poured water at her feet on the 24th.

Defendant denied that she had beaten the complainant, and said the marks were traces of disease, and not scalds.

Wong-a-foong, declared, stated she was in the defendant's house all last Saturday, but was in a room, and saw nothing of the assault.

Defendant was fined $1.

—Wanted by an attorney, a clerk to engross other people's attention.

In Charles II.'s reign, a free table was allowed for the Court chaplains. At one time, however, the king, being rather in necessitous circumstances, ordered this dinner to be discontinued, but, to soften matters, honoured his clergymen with his presence at the last intended dinner. The grace used to be, "God save the king, and bless the dinner;" but Dr. South, who presided on this occasion, transposed the words to "God bless the king, and save the dinner." "And it shall be saved," said the king, amused at the doctor's humour, and instantly countermanded the order.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail, February 15th.*)

We have to record a sad and fatal accident which occurred on Wednesday evening, resulting in the death of several coolies—how many, however, it has been impossible to accurately ascertain, though it is estimated that out of fifty-two some fifteen have been drowned. It appears that a coolie sampan belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co. was conveying fifty-two coolies and a foreigner to the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf, and when off the creek, where there is frequently a chopping cross sea, the boat filled and sank, and left the coolies struggling for their lives. Immediately on witnessing this accident numbers of persons put off from the shore to assist the unfortunate coolies, among others the French marines and Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson. On arriving at the scene of the accident every effort was made to rescue the men, Mr. Dowson, despite the icy coldness of the water, plunging in for this purpose. All but about fifteen were saved. The foreigner, whose name we understand is Jacobson, was also picked up, but was too far gone, and never recovered. At an inquest held on his body by Mr Bauduin, a verdict equivalent to accidental death was returned. Mr. P. S. Dowson behaved with great gallantry and humanity, and plunged into the water in hopes of rescuing some of the poor creatures who were struggling there. In a tribute very properly paid to this act in the *Herald* of Friday evening, it is proposed that the circumstances should be represented through H. M. Chargé d'Affaires to the Royal Humane Society, so as to secure the presentation of the Society's Medal to Mr. Dowson. We rather think, however, that the medal is only awarded in cases of successful attempts to save life, and Mr. Dowson was not fortunate enough to achieve this. His efforts were unavailing, though this in no way detracts from his gallantry. The promptitude of the French detachment posted on the creek deserves honourable mention. The men launched a boat within a few moments of the accident, and succeeded in saving many lives.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE "AURORA."

(*Telegraph, Jan. 6th.*)

Our Plymouth correspondent states that considerable excitement prevailed there on Saturday, when the serious nature of Thursday night's disturbance on board H.M.S. *Aurora* in Devonport Dockyard basin became known. The utmost efforts have been made by the authorities to keep the matter quiet. Neither officer nor man has been allowed to leave the ship, or send ashore, since the outbreak, nor has any civilian been permitted to go aboard. The metropolitan police on duty round the basin have their lips sealed; and as the private court of inquiry, which has been sitting on board the *Aurora* for two days, until a late hour each evening, consists of three officers only—namely, Captains Fellows, Hopkins, and Edye—who are pledged to absolute secrecy, it is still difficult to elicit the details. It is understood, however, that the court of inquiry devoted itself during its first day's sitting to ascertaining whether the men had any real grievance which might excuse, though it could not justify, the rising. It appeared that the crew had been divided into two watches; that since the *Aurora* had been under repair in the basin, 17 days' leave had been given to one or other watch alternately; and that leave had been given every night since Christmas. In consequence of the dirty state of the lower deck, Commander Sargeant had given orders that all the hammocks were to be cleaned; and on Thursday, after ample time had been given for doing this (although the men say they had been kept at other work, and thus prevented from doing it), the commander, finding that the hammocks had not been cleaned, gave orders that all leave should be stopped, whereupon loud expressions of discontent were heard below deck, and threats were uttered that the officers would be "paid out." Some of the better-disposed of the crew left the ship by getting over the prow and scrambling on to the jetty, so as to be out of the way of any "mess;" but between two and three hundred men remained, and, having extinguished all the lamps, they commenced their destructive sport in the way already described. That it was not mere "skylarking" is evident from the dangerous character it assumed; for if the attempt to throw the heavy guns down the hatchway had succeeded, the guns would probably, like the "Woolwich Infants" at Chatham lately, have gone through the bottom of the ship, and sunk it. The petty officers first sent below to quell the disturbance had their lights extinguished, and were otherwise assaulted, but not hurt. By the firmness and conciliatory speech of the captain—Captain Douglas, who seems to be very popular with the crew—the men were brought to reason. On Saturday, the court was occupied with the very difficult task of attempting to ascertain who had been the ringleaders. It will conclude its labours to-day, and will then report to the Admiralty, by whom no doubt a court-martial will be ordered.

Our correspondent telegraphs that the three officers forming a court of preliminary inquiry concerning the late disturbance on board H.M.S. *Aurora*—viz., Captain Fellowes, Captain Harding, and Captain Edye—continued their investigation on board the vessel until three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, having exhausted all available evidence, the inquiry closed, and a report was sent off to the Admiralty last evening. The facts regarding the disturbance itself had been previously obtained, and nothing was elicited showing any preconcerted or predetermined action, everything tending to indicate a temporary ebullition of anger caused by stoppage of leave. The difficulty of ascertaining who were the ringleaders—or, indeed, who took any active part in the riot—proves to be insuperable. The officers and men were comparative strangers, the *Aurora* not having long been in commission, and neither by voice nor by face, owing to the darkness caused by extinguishing the lamps, were the chief offenders recognised. The men, with one accord, assert their inability, from the same causes, to point out the instigators. The only thing each is positive about is that he had no share in the tumult. A tragic occurrence took place on board the *Aurora* on Sunday, one of the men having stabbed himself with a knife in five places. He is, however, likely to recover. What connection this had with the *émeute*, if any, cannot be ascertained. The marines serving on board the *Aurora* acted, it appears, in perfect discipline, and when called on to stand guard over the disturbers, they did so with a firmness and determination, their bayonets fixed and rifles loaded, that did much to show the uselessness of resistance. What the Admiralty will now do is a prolific source of conjecture. It is clear that they cannot punish the whole 400 men and engineers; and the days are past when the hanging of a dozen to the yardarm without trial, "pour encourager les autres," would be tolerated.

THE CLAIMANT'S BANKRUPTCY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

An adjourned first meeting for the proof of debts and appointment of a trustee and inspectors was held before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt at the Bankruptcy Court on the 10th Jan., in the case of the Claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates, who is described in the proceedings as "Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, of Harley Lodge, Harley-road, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Baronet, of no business or profession." The adjudication was made so far back as the 29th of June, 1870, on a petition filed on the 1st of April, 1870, on behalf of Mr. James West, of Rosemont-villas, Richmond-hill, gentleman. There have since been as many as eleven adjournments of the meeting for proof of debts and appointment of trustees, the creditors preferring to wait until the question of the bankrupt's claims as involved in the celebrated cause of "Tichborne v. Lushington" had been determined. Mr. T. Plews attended on behalf of the petitioning creditor for the purpose of appointing a trustee, Mr. Wintle (of the firm of Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle and Evans, public accountants) having been nominated to the office. No one, however, attended, as on previous occasions, on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Plews said that he was taken by surprise at this circumstance, as he fully expected that an adjournment would again have been applied for. Had such an application been made he would have felt it his duty to have submitted to the court that the time had now arrived for proceeding with the case in the usual way, and appointing a trustee. His Honour said that the bankrupt, whoever he might be, could not be allowed to treat the court with contempt. The case might be again adjourned for a short period, with the understanding that it would proceed on the next occasion, unless good cause was shown to the contrary. Mr. Plews said his client had always been anxious that his motives should not be misconstrued. He had been desirous not unduly to press the case forward, as by so doing it might have been considered that he was pursuing a course which was prejudicial to the bankrupt's interests. It was, however, now time to put an end to the case one way or the other. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt: Let the sitting be again adjourned for a short time, with an intimation that unless the bankrupt attended, or some one else on his behalf, on the next occasion, and urged some good reason to the contrary, the case would proceed in the usual way. Mr. John Holmes appeared for creditors; and Mr. Aldridge for the interim trustee. Adjourned to the 24th January, at eleven.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

A fortnight ago we had occasion to allude to that "blessed contagion," as the native journalists call it, which is one of the signs of that new era alleged by all men to have already arisen for India. A few days later brought news of, hitherto, the most remarkable instance in point, and the papers contrived to tide over a few moments of the dead season with exceedingly interesting details of the new relations between Bengal and Brighton. No doubt the primary significance of the Bengal address to Mr. Fawcett and his constituents is a financial one. In India, as in other countries, the purse is, as Mr. Carlyle would say, the soul's seat, or pineal gland of the body politic—its most sensitive organ, upon which the English doctors have been diligently experimenting of late, though at the present moment the condition of the poor patient reflects anything but credit on the wisdom of their treatment. But quite apart from the question of finance, "the Fawcett meeting," as the natives will continue to speak of it for many a year to come, deserves some special notice; for its tone was inconsistent with that feeling of "disloyalty" whose existence is suspected by some Anglo-Indian Liberals, and whether it be a fact or not, is the bugbear of all Anglo-Indian Tories.

There are occasions when the ordinary term loyalty might advantageously be replaced by some such periphrasis as gratitude for benefits received. This mode of expression, if cumbrous, would suggest that there are at least two sides to every question; and, so far, might prove useful for those Anglo-Indian Conservatives who still consider India to be a preserve for young Bull. To be sure, such persons are very eloquent on England's "sacred mission" in the East, and on "that great empire which Providence has entrusted to our care;" but, after all, their practical belief would seem to be that India is a divinely appointed instrument for the maintenance of what they are always calling British *prestige*—one condition, of course, being the provision above-named. It seems there have been, and still are, other conditions also, even more objectionable than that. It was necessary, *e.g.*, that Indian troops should do our Abyssinian business for nothing; it is now necessary that Indian money should defray the expenses of the Persian mission and China consulates; and yet India has just as much to do with Persia and China as with the Canadian Dominion. Every one knows of the injustice with which India also was held responsible for the costs entailed by the Sultan's visit to England, and the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to herself. In so far, then, as she has been made a cat's-paw of, it is not easy to see with what face we can lay claim to her "loyalty," or why she should feel particularly grateful, either to "Providence" or to our own good selves. Even our real efforts to do the country good are too often productive of any feeling but gratitude. Any man would strongly object to be killed by kindness; and the discontent said to exist throughout the country is perhaps a case in point. Rajah Narendra Krishna, *e.g.*, at the Fawcett meeting, spoke against "reforms based on English experience," and, in a kind of apologetic tone, implied that we must excuse him and his countrymen if they "cried aloud a little too peevishly." All his countrymen, however, do not with equal meekness submit to the killing process, and remember occasions on which their best representatives in the press declared that, those same reforms, if persisted in, would reduce the value of our Indian Empire to less than ten year's purchase. It was language of this sort that recently led to a brief but highly interesting and amicably conducted controversy, betwetween the *Englishman* and the *Hindoo Patriot*, on the "disloyalty" of the native press. The calmness, good nature, and thorough fairness with which the *Patriot* replied in behalf of the Anglo-native press, and pointed out how easily appearances could be explained away even as regards the vernacular press—which was only learning how to handle its tools—were, in themselves, a refutation of the charge; and the *Englishman*, if beaten, yet had met a foeman worthy of his steel.

Really, it is difficult to understand how any one who has paid attention to current events in India can help perceiving that loyalty, discontent notwithstanding, not only does exist, but even forms one of the most deep-seated characteristics of the time. The fact surely ought not to seem inexplicable to a loyal grumbler like the true-born Briton. Whatever may have been the short-comings of English administration, it has succeeded to perfection in providing the chief essential of all government—security of life and property. This fact, and the further one that the British rule is, on the whole, incomparably the best that has ever fallen to the lot of India, were not only dwelt upon by the speakers at the great meeting, but are gratefully acknowledged by all educated natives; while the first, at least, is but plain matter of fact to even the poorest Ryots from Comorin to Peshawur. Again, discontent and legislative blunders notwithstanding, the people of India are well aware that nothing could be gained by a change of masters, and that if they were left to themselves the result would be ruin. With such convictions the people cannot help being loyal; and any one might infer *à priori* the existence of a feeling of attachment to the British *Raj*, which is being verified by almost every native public meeting, and found remarkable expression on the occasion of the address to Mr. Fawcett. It must not, however, be forgotten that this love or attachment is but another name for "enlightened self-interest." The Indian middle classes love us just because *we* are useful. The Indian journalists are sometimes extremely candid on the point. Our fellow-subjects, as we call them, say they now require less of the leading-strings; but until they shall be able to walk steadily on their own feet—whenever that may be—they will pray honestly that "the prosperity of the English rule may endure;" and, meanwhile, they remind us, in words that tell both ways, of "the common cause of England and India." In brief, their "loyalty" may be practically summed up thus,—they cannot do without us, nor we without them.

But still, this profit-and-loss loyalty is very frequently expressed in terms which Englishmen, with their more stolid nature, might perhaps condemn as "gushing," but which, nevertheless, proceed from deep and genuine feeling. Some of the most enthusiastic of these native utterances have been inspired by the subject of education—of "the charter of their intellectual liberties"—which fascinates a portion, at least, of the intelligent community to a degree hardly to be imagined even in this England of school boards. This, indeed, is but one out of several indications of a certain difference between the English and Hindoo ideals of life. Our feverish pursuit of material success is, to the Hindoo, a matter not so much for admiration as for contempt. But loyal enthusiasm is at its highest whenever the rulers evince, by word or deed, sympathy with, or desire to understand, native feeling. Thus, Mr. Fawcett's action in behalf of India is described as "a noble altruism; but rarely met with in the history of the world," and the highest compliments have been poured out on "the noble Britons who compose the constituency of Brighton." Also, we trust that some at least among those "noble Britons" may have blushed ingenuously on receipt of that unwonted message from Bengal. Perhaps their first introduction to the mysteries of Indian finance dated from the arrival of the address to their worthy Mayor. Bengal has called on the other constituencies to follow the example of Brighton, and wake up to a sense of their responsibilities towards India. But four years ago, during the education discussions, Bengal did a similar thing, and very eloquently; and we question whether one "noble Briton" out of twenty thousand every heard the appeal. The whole duty of the Anglo-Indian man, or administrator, may be summed up in the precept—Understand the people. A single career like that of Mr. Fawcett, or of the able journalist Mr. Routledge, of the *Friend of India*, whom the natives of Calcutta recently met to honour on his retirement, is, in sober truth, worth an army. The "masters" are respected. Let them, by the exercise of a little more sympathy, win also the love of the people, and then Indian loyalty will become stronger than ever, and, should a day of trial ever arrive, will prove a more potent aid than English bayonets and gunpowder.—*Examiner.*

PERU AND CHINA.

(*Canton Shipping News.*)

It is with extreme pleasure we learn of the *Independencia's*, Peruvian iron-clad, expected arrival, to settle the agitated question of the Coolie Traffic. We say settle, as in all probability the Envoy Extraordinary on board that vessel is fully empowered to enter into a convention with China for a normal emigration to his Country. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt, that it is of paramount importance to Peru, that she should have sufficient labour to develop her resources; and as this labour cannot be obtained nearer home, she must of necessity apply to China, from which she will doubtless obtain all she may require in the way of labourers; provided her Government will enter *herself* into obligations with the coolies, instead of allowing the introduction of labour by men, whose malversations are too well known, to require farther review at the present moment.

The action of the Peruvian Government appears to us to have been somewhat hasty in this instance; though there have been good grounds for it to have thought of a convention, such as it is thought Peru is now about to enter in, years ago; and we can only think—and the thought is complacent to us—that Her Majesty's Government, in remonstrating with Portugal on the horrors of the Macao Slave Trade, did not forget to urge upon the Peruvian Government the necessity, in the interests of humanity, for the establishment of some firm basis, upon which future emigration is to be carried out.

It is impossible to foretell how this convention will be worded, but it is to be hoped the present British one may be taken as the ground work, from which all both hazy and adscititious clauses should be eliminated in favour of precise conditions. Conditions laying down with the utmost exactitude the obligations of the Peruvian Government; and also the obligations of the coolie to this Government.

We lay great stress upon clearly laid down and precise terms, as, without such, the coolie will never have that justice which is his due. This justice that we ask for should not be affected by any selfish considerations, but as there exists a possibility of the Peruvian Government objecting to enter into a guarantee that will yield little, if any profit, it would have in its own hands the power to so legislate in Peru, as to admit of no coolies being brought into the country except by vessels under Government charter; this done, the Government could place whatever price it thought fit on the coolie; not selling him as Africans were sold in South America some years back, but merely disposing of his labour for a certain period at a profitable rate. Before the coolie passes into the hands of his plantation, or other master, this master should be emphatically given to understand that though he has become the proprietor of the coolie's labour, he has not been empowered to either maltreat or place any constraint on him if he wish to seek redress through the Government, for some real or imaginary wrong.

It is more than probable that the Minister arriving by the *Independencia* will consult with the Ministers of the different nationalities represented at Peking, from whose experience and by whose friendly assistance, he will be enabled to draft out a treaty that will be a great improvement on the only one existing; and should such be the case, we do not think Great Britain could do better than submit her convention to a revision, that would assimilate it, in every necessary respect, to the one that will doubtless be entered into on behalf of Peru by the Envoy now arriving; and which, we hope, trust, and almost believe, will be made as perfect as human frailty will admit of.

Besides the different Ministers at Peking, there is one other prospective counsellor to whom, we cannot but think, reference will be made; and that counsellor is no other than H. E. the Governor of Macao. Were this gentleman the only man whose ideas on the subject would be ventilated, we should have no fear of the result, for we believe H. E. has as great a horror of the present manner in which the coolie trade is carried on, as we have ourselves; and the instances that are constantly brought to our notice of fraud in the acquisition of coolies, are assignable, not to collusion on the part of the Governor, but impotence to carry out Regulations (that may be perfectly honest in themselves) and enforce straightforward actions; but application will be made for opinions far and near within his jurisdiction.

This gathered opinion is that which we dread. A large portion of the Macaenses have no ostensible mode of earning a livelihood; these, we are told, are popularly known by the Chinese as pig catchers, and are dependent on the Coolie Trade for whatever keeps body and soul together; such being the case, we can scarcely expect good advice to be obtained from a place the present support of which is said to be the Coolie Trade only.

It has been customary, and no doubt, much reason has been given, for Macao to be charged with *all* the enormities connected with the so-called emigration, but perhaps this has been done, in some instances, which much injustice. Lest we should be deemed inconsistent, we will give our reasons for thinking that in some cases, atrocities charged to Macao, could be scarcely laid at her threshold. Some years ago, in speaking to a Captain of a ship that had conveyed, under Peruvian colours, coolies to some part of Peru, we enquired of him the number of coolies that had been landed at their destination, to which he gave a number that far exceeded those shipped. Our evident surprise drew an acknowledgment that the coolies had been taken aboard twenty miles out. The almost natural question, "were they willing to sail with you" was replied to, "I don't know, nor do I care; I got *paid*." This man, we regret much to say, was an Englishman.

No local Regulations could affect a case like this, and furthermore, it is a plain proof of the evils of allowing private traders in the business.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DRESS.

On dress, as a mark of individual character, much has been written; and in a clever article in the *Quarterly*, the writer wittily described how coquetry or shyness, conceit or diffidence, strength or weakness of will, and every other quality lovable or unlovable in woman,—nay, more, the very tone of her religious opinions, *were to be* expressed and deciphered in the colour, the shape, and the quality of her apparel. It is not, however, with dress as significant of personal character that we are at present concerned,—dress, as the mirror of the character of nations and of periods, is the still loftier theme we would suggest for the consideration of our readers. The remarkable connection which exists between the dress of a people and their leading ideas was noticed by Alison in his French Revolution; and he mentions, as an example, the coarse, almost plebeian stuffs, such as shepherd's tartan for gentlemen, and Scotch winseys for ladies' dress, which became fashionable during the passing of the Reform Bill, in deference, conscious or unconscious, to the Radical spirit of the times. History, however affords even better illustrations of this theory. For instance: the picturesque but fanciful costume worn in the reign of Charles II. of England, is it not symbolical of a class rich in the refinement, the wit, and the graces of manner which flourish in the opulent leisure of aristocracies, but tainted deeply, at the same time, with the effeminacy, the moral enervation, and the spiritual torpor to which such leisure and such opulence are only too favourable? And the very different dress of a very different class, to which the same era gave birth; in their close-cropped locks and sad-coloured garments, in their stern adjurance of anything like gaud or ornament, you may read asceticism, bigotry, superstition if you will; but they are equally the expression of an almost sublime contempt of the idols of appearance and worldly glitter, and as austere self-discipline, which gave the Puritan character a rugged grandeur which all its faults cannot hide. Again, the dress which was worn at and after the time of the French revolution, and which excites our mingled horror and amusement in the portrait of our grandmothers, grotesque as we now esteem that strange combination of short waist and skirt, is it not eminently characteristic of the people who gave it to Europe? It was the melancholy result of an unsuccessful attempt to recover the majestic simplicity of classic ages, and was singularly appropriate to a people who, amidst the anarchy which followed their great revolution, strove so ardently after the dignity of the Roman and Greek republics, and succeeded in grasping of them nothing but the bare letter. But neither ancient nor modern times can offer any more remarkable dress than that which at this very moment is everywhere before us. It is often said that this century must be a remarkable one, when it excites the wonder even of those who are living in it; and it may equally well be said of the present style of dress, that it must be worthy of note when even those who are wearing it constantly express surprise at it. Yet, if there be any truth in the theory we support, it is only natural that an age different in every way to any that preceded it should produce a style of dress equally original. Perhaps the most striking characteristic, and the one which provokes most remark, is the wonderful degree of freedom it accords to individual taste. Of old, fashion was proverbially accounted the most despotic of monarchs, none defined so narrowly the duties of her subjects, or more stringently enforced them; and very narrow was the list of colours and forms, by a rigid adherence to which alone one might hope to be numbered amongst her loyal subjects.—*Et Cetera.*

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

SATURDAY, 4th Jan., 1873.

Storms have of late become almost normal experiences. Some variety was, nevertheless, imported during yesterday's gale. In several of the midland and western towns there were two storms, both attended with thunder and lightning; and the second with a tremendous downfall of hail; while in others, and particularly in the Sheffield and Nottingham district, the atmosphere was so densely loaded that there was a period of almost total darkness. Damage has been done by the lightning in several places.

The strike of 50,000 ironworkers and coalminers in South Wales has begun, and threatens to be bitter and prolonged.

Yesterday's proceedings at the inquest on Harriet Buswell, murdered in a house in Great Coram-street, on Christmas morning, added little to the information already possessed by the public regarding the crime. Slight indications in the evidence both of the landlady and of the lodgers showed pretty clearly that the house was, at least in the opinion of most of its own inmates, somewhat equivocal in character; and not much doubt seems to have been entertained by any of her neighbours that the deceased girl won her living by immoral means. All that could be done, however, for the time was to bring proof from the landlady that the man who went home with the deceased "seemed to know the way of the house from the manner in which he went upstairs," which he did by running, without any recorded stumble or confusion, in a darkness so thick that his face could not be seen by the landlady in the hall, only a yard or two distant. Some testimony was led to show that Harriet Buswell was infected with the suicidal mania, professedly at least, so common among young persons of her stamp; but the medical evidence peremptorily shuts out the notion of self-murder. The inquest was adjourned, and the police seem no nearer the arrest of the murderer than ever.

From all the evidence which has yet been obtained, it would appear that women only were either principals or accessories in the peculiarly atrocious double murder of an old lady and her servant at Holywood. The woman first arrested was Mary Rea, who had been seen leaving the house early on Monday morning; her two aunts were subsequently taken into custody, and made disclosures confirming the impression of her guilt; and a sister of the first prisoner, named Charlotte Rea, is so strongly implicated that a reward of £200 has been offered for her apprehension, though she is still supposed to lurk within the bounds of Belfast. Intense excitement still prevails in the neighbourhood—rather increased by the growing conviction that women alone were concerned in the foul deed.

After hearing further evidence relating to the charge against the pretended Greek Prince, charged with defrauding a merchant at Constantinople, the Lord Mayor decided that he should treat the prisoner as a factor or agent who had disposed of goods in an unlawful way, and therefore committed him to a higher tribunal.

MONDAY, 6th January, 1873.

Two of the Spennymoor murderers, Rice and Besley, have been reprieved, and the execution of the other two, appointed for to-day, postponed till next Monday. The prisoners were convicted at the Durham Assizes of dragging a man out of his home and kicking him to death, and it was believed that there was no motive for the crime except that the deceased declined to take part in a Fenian amnesty meeting.

At the adjourned inquest on the body of Mrs. Jenoska, who died from injuries sustained by a fall out of a window in Bloomsbury-street, a letter from the Home Office was read stating that the two men in custody on suspicion of having caused the death could not legally be brought before the coroner's jury for examination, as had been proposed at a previous stage of the inquiry. Further evidence having been taken tending to show that the deceased woman lived under apprehension as to her personal safety, and that the fatal injuries had been occasioned simply by her fall, the jury returned a verdict that the woman had "died from the effects of a fall from a window, but how the fall was occasioned there was no evidence to show." Consequently, the magistrate at Bow-street was under the necessity of dismissing the two men in custody, one of them the husband of the deceased, with the remark, however, that they would be liable to re-arrest if any fresh evidence against them should transpire.

TUESDAY, 7th January, 1873.

An Irish deputation waited on the Pope on Sunday, presenting Peter's Pence, and an address bearing on the persecution of the Church in Germany and Italy. His Holiness thanked the deputation for this fresh mark of Irish attachment to the Holy See, and, referring to the troubles of the Church, said they must maintain her interests by "faith and persuasion."

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., having accepted an invitation to be present last night at the opening of a Liberal Association in Kendal, spoke strongly of the representation in the House of Commons of some of the northern counties—especially Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Northumberland—by scions of the great territorial families, to which large portions of those counties belong, and the members of which are uniformly of the Tory party. The hon. gentleman denied the claim of the Conservatives to be the natural representatives of the rural population, whom they persistently refused to enfranchise, and called on the Liberals of the district to make use of the ballot to elect members who would really represent the constituencies.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter opened the year's meetings of the Social Science Association by reading a paper on "the simplicity and safety of sewage ventilation," urging that so long as the sewage was kept in movement, no mischief could arise, and that consequently the real source of evil was rather the discharge of foul air from stagnant house drains than from running public sewers.

Some hours were occupied in a continuation of the inquiry into the murder of the girl Harriet Buswell in Great Coram-street on Christmas Eve or morning, but without the result of eliciting any tangible or useful information. The surgeon who first saw the body was recalled to declare his belief that chloroform, opium, or any other narcotic, had not been administered, and that death must have been almost instantaneous upon the first blow of the assassins knife, which cut through the trachea, and so prevented any noise or cry. The landlord and his family, with other inmates of the house, were examined very closely, the nett result being to show that the character of the place was equivocal; and some waiters and barmaids who had seen the deceased on Christmas Eve gave testimony as to her sobriety, her movements, and the appearance and demeanour of the man who was in her company. Ultimately, the inquiry was adjourned for a week, to prevent the closing of the only court in which it could be conducted—no one being in custody—and it was strongly urged that the reward offered for the apprehension of the murderer should be doubled, if not trebled—a course which the Coroner promised to urge upon the Home Secretary.

At the Mansion House yesterday the charge preferred against Alexander Chrystal, of stealing a number of patterns belonging to his employer, or of allowing them to be copied by a rival in trade, was finally investigated, and after explanations on both sides, tending to reduce the offence to one of an imprudent rather than of a criminal character, the defendant was discharged.

An artist who has painted a portrait of a gentleman noted for his frequent libations, invited the gentleman's friends to see it. One of them, who was rather near-sighted, approaching it too closely, the artist in alarm exclaimed, "Don't touch it: it isn't *dry*." "No use of looking at it then," replied the gentleman. "It can't be my friend."

PERSONAL STATISTICS.

The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 91; the youngest, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, aged 22. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Lienster, aged 81; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 25. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 85; the youngest, the Marquis Camden, aged 1. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 86; the youngest, the Earl of Carnwath, aged 14. The oldest Viscount is the Viscount Molesworth, aged 87; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 9. The oldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 91; the youngest Lord Southampton, aged 5. The oldest of the titled heirs of Peers is Viscount Kirkcaldie, heir to the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 55; the youngest are Viscount Brackley (heir to the Earl of Ellesmere), the Earl of Cassillis (heir to the Marquis of Ailsa), Viscount Elmley (heir to Earl Beauchamp), the Earl of Kerry (heir to the Marquis of Lansdowne), and Lord Leveson (heir to Earl Granville) all of whom are infants, having been born in 1872. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, M.P. for South Notts, aged 88; the youngest are Lord Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire, and William F. Munster, M.P. for Mallow, each aged 23. The eldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 76; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, Court of Probate and Divorce, aged 52. The eldest Judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. David R. Pigott, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 72; the youngest, the Right Hon. Michael Morris, Common Pleas, aged 45. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholme, aged 76; the youngest, Lord Gifford, aged 52. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 75; the youngest, Dr. Edward Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 42. The oldest prelate of the Irish Church is Dr. James T. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, aged 78; the youngest, Dr. William Alexander, Bishop of Derry, aged 48. The oldest bishop of the Colonial and Missionary Church is the Right Rev. Samuel Gobat, Bishop of Jerusalem, aged 73; the youngest, the Right Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Hawaii, aged 36. The oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, aged 68; the youngest, the Rev. Alexander P. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, aged 55. The oldest of the retired Bishops is the Right Rev. Charles R. Summer, late Bishop of Winchester, aged 82; the youngest, the Right Rev. Edward Twells, late Bishop of Orange River, aged 46. The oldest Baronet is Sir Richard Frederick, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 3. The oldest Knights are General Sir John Bell, G.C.B., and Sir George Rose, F.R.S. each aged 90; the youngest Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 36. The oldest Recorder in England is Thomas Batty Addison, Recorder of Preston, aged 85; the youngest, George E. Dering, Recorder of Faversham, aged 31.—*Who's Who in 1873.*

A HUNGARIAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

(South London News.)

A trial is at the present moment taking place at Szegedin, in Hungary, the extraordinarily complicated and dramatic history of which is destined to occupy a conspicuous place amongst the criminal records of all countries and epochs. The individuals involved may be counted by hundreds—their crimes and offences by thousands; and the first arrest took place as far back as 1860. The *Lloyd of Pesth* gives an outline of the case under the title of the "Procès Sandor"—Sandor being the name of the chief of a band of malefactors whose depredations and atrocities rendered them the terror of Szegedin and the surrounding district. According to the Pesth journal, ever since 1860 the inhabitants of Szegedin had become so terrified in consequence of the daring exploits of Sandor's band of brigands that they locked and barred themselves in their houses every night at dusk, and dared not to venture into the streets even during the day without being armed with revolvers and sword-sticks. Robberies, incendiary fires, and assassinations were the order of the day; and the malefactors carried their audacity so far as to attack the diligences in the open day, and in the very midst of the town itself. For a long time the criminals escaped, whilst numbers of innocent inhabitants were arrested on suspicion; and it was under these circumstances that M. de Raday was sent as a Royal Commissioner to Szegedin, charged with full powers, and having at his disposition the forces and the resources necessary to put an end to a state of things so deplorable and alarming.

M. de Raday soon became convinced that not only Szegedin, but the whole *comitat* and the surrounding districts were infested by formidable "companies" of brigands, whose organization was complete and their circle of action clearly defined. When one of these companies was not sufficiently numerous to carry out a daring enterprise, assistance was lent by the other companies. Two of these bands of brigands, leagued together, not long ago succeeded in entering the cellars of a bank, and in carrying the immense safe into the street; they failed, however, in getting it into a cart which they had brought for the purpose, and found themselves compelled to abandon their valuable booty. The safe was found intact at the door of the bank on the following morning, and the operation had been carried on without any one's attention having been called to it, or without any one daring to give the alarm. After careful and minute inquiries, the Royal Commissioner found, to his amazement, that a number of administrative and judicial functionaries were acting as accomplices of the various bands of brigands—that even the titled notabilities of the district acted as receivers of the stolen property. A number of these companies were soon tracked, and several of the bandits were arrested, and given up to justice. It was then found that the police agents were in league with the malefactors.

At Szegedin a commissary of police, two judges, four employés of the Treasury, and 46 detectives were arrested as being implicated in the depredations of the bands. Crimes have been brought to light which were perpetrated 30 years ago; and an old man of 70 was condemned some short time ago for a crime committed when he was 40 years of age. The novel and peculiarly "psychological" system pursued by the Royal Commissioner in order to find out the guilty parties amongst the hundreds of individuals arrested is worth recording. Prisoners were completely isolated from the rest of the world during their confinement, and their eyes were bound, in order to prevent any conversation by signs usually resorted to by accomplished thieves. "Companions in captivity," totally unknown to them, were placed in the same cells, who soon insinuated themselves into the confidence of prisoners, studied their characters, made themselves acquainted with their secrets, and used all their efforts to bring about a full confession.

With regard to Sandor, the Royal Commissioner himself succeeded in getting a full and complete avowal of his crimes by adopting tactics of a most ingenious kind. Knowing the great brigand chief to be exceedingly vain of his reputation, and to be in the habit of looking down upon his less daring accomplices as mere "purloiners of chickens," M. de Raday ordered Sandor to fall upon his knees before his fellow prisoners—the small fry of the band—whose instructions were to reproach their chief with being a chicken-stealer like themselves. The *ruse* was perfectly successful; the proud Sandor's "honour" was mortally wounded, and the "brigand-king" (as he loved to style himself) immediately entered into a full confession of his long series of crimes, as well as those of his accomplices. The expedient resorted to by the Royal Commissioner in the case of another famous brigand, named Jean Bajdor, was this: Bajdor is known to be exceedingly superstitious; he is charged with having committed two murders, and insists upon asserting his innocence.

One evening the examining magistrate had Bajdor brought into his cabinet, and immediately addressed him as follows: "Jean Bajdor, I cannot sleep on your account; the ghost of Peter Bodri, whom you assassinated, appears before me every night, and threatens to haunt and torment me until such time as I shall have put the rope with which you strangled your victim round your own neck!" On saying this the examining magistrate threw a rope round Bajdor's neck, and ordered him to be taken back to prison. At midnight Jean Bajdor, who had slept soundly, notwithstanding his 59 crimes, jumped up affrighted, and rushed towards the door of the prison, crying for help. This was the moment the examining magistrate had anxiously awaited; he made his way into the cell, when Bajdor confessed not only to having murdered Bodri and his son, but also to having committed a number of other heinous crimes.

In consequence of these disclosures the two bodies of his victims, with the ropes still round their necks, were discovered. Acting on Bajdor's advice, a number of other prisoners have made free confession of the crimes they committed; all the malefactors arrested, it must not be forgotten, are kept in the utmost ignorance as to the charges which weigh against them. On their first examination they were not questioned as to the perpetration of such or such a crime; they were simply asked to give an account of any offence of which they might acknowledge themselves guilty. By this means a number of crimes have been brought to light hitherto totally unsuspected.

An idea of how desirable a place Szegedin must have been to live in, may be formed from the following enumeration of the cases which are now being tried before a specially appointed court. When the Royal Commissioner first arrived at Szegedin there were 1,506 criminal charges to be heard; a little later 500 more charges were made; and when the Royal Commission had terminated its duties 950 fresh cases were brought to light—making in all nearly 3,000 crimes of the gravest character. Of this total 1,000 judgments have already been given, and nearly all these judgments have been confirmed on appeal. The crimes and offences discovered by the Royal Commission amount to 8,000. The principal charges are those of murder, robbery, pillage, incendiarism, &c. (the cases of robbery alone exceeding 4,000). The trial of this unprecedented batch of highwaymen has not yet terminated.

THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

Sir,—Discussions about the future government of the Sandwich Islands will seem to most of your readers a storm in a teacup—only speculations as to their future position are less than a storm, and the Pacific is more than a teacup.

The real point on which public attention should be concentrated is the necessity that this group should be, or continue to be, neutral as to all other nations. The situation of the Hawaiian group is unique, and most important for the world. It is the eye and centre of the Oceanic hemisphere. It is the pivot on which the new commerce will revolve. Honolulu is the refuge and natural entrepôt of national and mercantile energy afloat beyond the Atlantic. The islands are the stepping-stones in the pathway between Western America, British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand, Caledonia, Fiji, and onwards to Cochin-China and the Eastern world.

Great Britain, France, and the United States know all this; they knew it several years ago, and, foreseeing what was coming, entered into a mutual treaty that no one among themselves should be possessed of the Hawaiian Islands. Two of the assenting Governments signed the agreement, the third (perhaps from forgetfulness) omitted to sign it. Whatever may be the form of future rule there, or whoever may be "the persons carrying on the government," neutrality is an absolute necessity, and the making Honolulu a free port is a consummation to be wished for.

In three weeks by telegram, or in five weeks by letters, accounts will be received of the meeting and action of Legislature as to the succession. Whatever is done will probably be done constitutionally, and without any storm at all.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MANLEY HOPKINS.

Hawaiian Consulate, London, Jan. 8th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent at Wiesbaden says that owing to the approaching close of the gambling establishment there, which has now been in existence for a century, the rooms have been so thronged that the directors have found it necessary for the last week or two to admit visitors by tickets only. The profits during the year have been so enormous that the shareholders will receive a dividend at the rate of 107 per cent. on their capital.

THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.—A great sensation has been produced at Vienna by the appearance of a new work on the Empress Maria Louisa, by Baron Helfert, president of the commission for the maintenance of public monuments, and one of the most eminent of contemporary Austrian historians. The author has based his work on an extensive collection of letters and other documents in the State and Court archives at Vienna, which in many respects throw a new light on the history of the time. The circumstances attending the divorce of the Empress Josephine, and Napoleon's marriage with Maria Louisa, are related, with many interesting details hitherto unpublished.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 26TH, EVENING.

Closing prices.—There has been much alteration in the none of the drug market, the following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, \$652½ to \$655, little doing; Old Patna, \$647½ to \$652½, fair demand; New Benares, \$585 to \$590, sellers; Old Benares, \$585 to \$590, moderate demand; Malwa, \$585 cash, sellers; Malwa, \$600, on credit, with allowance in weight of 2½ catties on good drug.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per American bark *Adelia Carleton*, for New York,—

60 boxes Rhubarb, 30 piculs; 220 rolls Matting, 100 boxes Straw Braid, piculs 50; 250 packages Fire Crackers, 2,000 boxes; 6,590 packages Cassia, 3,195 piculs; 50 boxes Cassia Buds, 50 piculs; 505 boxes Preserves, 10 boxes Vermillion, 5 piculs; 10 casks Soy, 40 boxes Palm Leaf Fans, 60 packages Ginger, 10 boxes Star Aniseed, 67 bales Sheep's Wool, piculs 242.25; 37 bales Camels' Hair, piculs 109.20; 35 cases Nut Galls, 50 cases Camphor, 50 piculs; 69 packages Sundries.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$1,100 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,150 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 17 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—\$50 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$358 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$34 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$30 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—6 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—34 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 132 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—\$20 per share discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—30 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ...4/3½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..........4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight........ —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight..........74½
Bank, 15 days sight..........74½
Private, 30 days' sight..........74½

SALES ON FEBRUARY 26TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Brown Sugar, 600 piculs, at \$3.08, by Kin-foong to local trader.

Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.1.2.0, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at \$6.60, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 30 bags, at \$12.80, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Siam Lotus Nuts, 30 bags, at \$10.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Pearl Barley, 20 bags, at Tls. 5.1.0.0, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.

Lucraban Seeds, 100 bags, at \$1.68, by Kwong-on-wo to travelling trader.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at \$2.28, by Kin-ye-loong to local trader.

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Do.	Green Jacket	Kogh	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Iphigenia	Quedens	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Nyassa	Garrioch	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
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Do.	Canadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)	Mourrut		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Provence (str.)	Brunet		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
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PAX.
ST. SAVIOUR'S COLLEGE.

THE Benedictine Fathers of St. Augustine's Ramsgate, England, have taken the management of the above named College. It will be called *St. Saviour's English College.* The course of studies will comprise all the Branches of a liberal education, conducted upon the plan followed out in all our English Colleges. No communication will be allowed between the Boarders and the Day Scholars. Studies will commence on TUESDAY, the 7th instant. Prospectus may be had by applying to the Rev. E. S. PALMER, O.S.B., Rector of St. Saviour's College, Pottinger Street, Hongkong. The School for the Externs will also be opened on the same day.

T. RAIMONDI,
Prefect.
tf 47 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, KWONG-KEE-TONG, has purchased the whole Furniture and Stock-in-trade of the KING-LUN Piece-goods Shop, No. 21, Jervois Street, and the transfer will take place on the 27th February instant. If debts are due to any gentlemen, Foreign or Native, the Undersigned will not be responsible for them, but will have to be settled by the former partners of the shop. The business will in future be carried on by the Undersigned, under the style of KING-LUN KWONG-KEE, and the late partners of KING-LUN Shop will have no interest in it.

KWONG-KEE-TONG.
14d 298 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Mourrut, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
319 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"PROVENCE,"
Captain Brunet, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
320 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1873. [311

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1873. [312

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"GREEN JACKET,"
Kogh, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 271 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE new A 1 German Barque
"IPHIGENIA,"
480 Tons, Capt. Quedens, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 272 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque
"HARWICH,"
Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG (*Direct.*)

THE A 1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"ALHAMBRA,"
Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

炭 煤 記 廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

恒 安 泰
HEANG-ON-TYE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
No. 71, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HAS constantly good supplies of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Oilman's Stores, Stationery, &c. Just received a large quantity of New Goods, ex S. S. *Craigforth.*
MUEY SHAN, first quality Black Tea, &c., &c.
14d 261 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

Intimations.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

MR. W. MORRIS begs to notify to the Inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken Premises in Wyndham Street, next door to Mr. W. P. FLOYD'S Photographic Rooms, where he can repair Harmoniums, Pianos, &c., at moderate charges, and hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of their patronage.

Pianos tuned by the year at \$5 per month.
Lessons given in Music, two lessons per week, at \$5 per month.
1m 190 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 876 May3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*MEI-KONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 26th February, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco about April 3rd, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20°/. on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 12th, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *ELLORA*, Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.

The *Ellora* connects at Galle with the S. S. *Mirzapore*, proceeding to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, on Sunday, the 2nd March, at 7.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*MEI-KONG*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia and New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 27th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 26th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 27th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States' and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *CHINA*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*ELLORA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 5th March.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 5th March.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 6th March.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 6th March, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 6th March, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 6th March.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified, that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Batavia, when forwarded by French Packet, will be 18 cents for each half ounce, pre-payment compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ
Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ
Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ
Southampton....... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2..........18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5...36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7...54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10..72 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

	For each ½ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is	12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi	18 „
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles	12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki viâ Shanghai, and to Hiogo viâ Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets viâ Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.

The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

Extracts.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*Times, January 10th.—Continued.*)

Between the "Elected of December," however, and the millions of his electors there was a conditional, though an irrevocable, compact. The French nation—or, at least, that part of it which constituted a majority resulting from the experiment of universal suffrage—had accepted its ruler on his own terms. The alternative lay between order and freedom, and he said "Order at all events; Freedom whenever it might be." As a President and as an Emperor, Napoleon always deemed the perfection of government to lie in the combination both of legislative and executive power in the same hand. His notions of a Constitution were those of the Consulate and the first Empire, and he seemed to forget that the concentration of all power in one hand had only been deemed advisable by the First Napoleon when he aspired to grasp France as a sword, and that the system had broken down, by confession of its original inventor, towards the close of his reign. With a new Empire which was to be "Peace" there was no longer a necessity for the same strong military organization, and liberty should, therefore, have been compatible with it. But the tendency of the people, like that of their ruler, at the time was towards energetic repression. Society had to be saved. War to the bitter end was to be waged—not against foreign enemies, but against domestic parties. Even for such a war a Dictatorship was found indispensable. The State was constituted in the shape of a pyramid, with nothing between the electing masses at the base and the elected Autocrat at the point. Yet something like regret and misgiving seemed at times to assail the Sovereign in the awful solitude of his elevation. It was not for his own sake, not from personal ambition, he hinted, that so unbounded a power had been placed in his hands. He held it simply on trust. The people's liberties were only in abeyance. Indeed, a show was made now and then of slackening the reins of Government. Imperialism was described as by its nature progressive. It was considered as a temporary structure—a means to an end; the application of force to the establishment of legal authority. When the end was attained, when order could be pronounced quite safe, the superstructure should be removed, and the "crowning of the edifice" would follow.

It is difficult to say to what extent the Emperor deceived himself or others. But, whatever his intentions might be, they could not be carried into effect without far greater resolution than seemed at any time to be at his command. His rule had sprung from the masses; it was identified with the multitude. He had ascended the Throne as the "Working Man's Friend; the Emperor of the Peasant." The millions who reigned through him were not as ready to resign their supremacy as he, perhaps, might have been. The Senate consisted of his own nominees; the Legislative Body was elected by constituencies over which his Administration was supposed to exercise almost absolute control. But there was in that Senate, in that Elective Assembly, in that Administration, in that vast mass of voters, a party, a vastly predominant party, which would stand up for Imperialism even against the Emperor. With such a Constitution as the Emperor framed mere legislative improvement must needs be illusory. It was impossible to get over the fact that in a State like the France of the present day the mass of the nation overrode its intelligence; the body crushed the soul. The reign of the upper and middle classes had come to an end in that country with the first and second revolution. It was now the turn of the multitude, and the only question was whether the Government should be in the hands of a mere mob or in that of a mob-delegated despot. With all its purple and gold the Imperial Government was heir to the communistic notions of the Red Republican *régime*. The Emperor's mission was to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor. By his arbitrary control over the price of bread, by his promotion of public works, the Emperor was perpetually bringing back his authority to its original sources. Put that authority to the test of a hundred elections, and the suffrage would always give the same results.

The assurance of almost boundless popular support was a source of weakness no less than of strength. With the exception of a few ambitious statesmen, and still fewer more or less devoted friends of the fallen dynasties, there were no elements for wholesome legal opposition in France. Hence the various proposals of the Emperor for an extension of constitutional liberties could hardly find sufficient support from the enlightened classes to overcome the mutinous ill-will of the mob-majority. It required the personal influence of the Sovereign to force even such paltry measures as the Press and Public Meetings Bill through a Legislature otherwise too ready to endorse all other Imperial Acts of home and foreign policy.

A Government placed so widely above all check or hindrance had it certainly in its power to achieve much, and twenty years of Imperial rule have not been without most splendid results for the general welfare of France. Within its own boundaries the country had never known a period of greater material progress. Beyond them, till very recent times, it had exercised an ascendency grounded on a moral *prestige* more than commensurate with its actual strength. The recognition of the advantages of Prussia's military system came most inopportunely for the Emperor to confirm a favourite saying of his, "That a nation's influence is gauged by the number of soldiers it can bring into the field." The Army Bill was no doubt a disastrous measure for him, but he had been drifting into a most difficult dilemma. He had to choose between resigning himself to a condition of comparative weakness, which must infallibly be exposed sooner or later, and a measure that levied "a tribute of blood" on the classes where he found his warmest supporters. The dilemma was a difficult one. The Emperor had, indeed, asserted his ascendency by a pretension of controlling circumstances which had passed almost unchallenged. He had biased the policy of Europe by merely indicating the attitude of France. But the state of affairs had been insensibly shifting, until he had become conscious of a pressure he was powerless to resist. He had been led by Cavour, and the astuteness of the Italian statesman had betrayed him into positions where his only safety lay in pressing onwards. Now he was being forced by Bismarck. As Germany grew strong Europe was threatened with a change of masters, and it seemed that in the future the impulses in European politics might come as probably from Berlin as from Paris. The Emperor's sense of the change was indicated by his language. He affected to consider the disruption of the German Confederation as a weakening of Germany. One of those inspired pamphlets that appeared from time to time traced the parallel between the First and the Second Empires to the advantage of the latter. Napoleon III. and his uncle had been revolving in identical historical cycles. But the pamphleteer stopped short in his comparisons. He neglected to point out that Sadowa, with its disclosures more than its successes, was the Moscow of that Second Empire which was paying the penalty of the domineering pretensions of the First. The Seven Weeks' War demonstrated the results of that military system which France had forced upon Prussia after the crowning victory of Jena. Now the Emperor recognized that, thanks to the apathy or irresolution he had certainly not borrowed from his uncle, the regular standing armies of France had to count with a nation of civilian-soldiers, trained, armed, and organized. He felt there was truth in the invectives of those political opponents who, appealing to the pride of France, told him he had blundered away France's commanding influence. It must be proved sooner or later whether he or they were in the right, and, with a belief in his destiny which had begun to falter, he set himself to prepare for the inevitable test.

At this time, too, he was already a prey to the painful malady to which he yesterday succumbed, and no doubt bodily suffering enfeebled the resolution which had once been believed indomitable. Radical and Republican pamphleteers and journalists gloated over his ailments in language that outraged decency and humanity. Rochefort's *Lanternes* became a feature in Parisian life; the noble turned Socialist shot his daily flight of poisoned arrows, and respectable Paris laughed, as its wont is, forgiving the coarseness of the scurrility for the sake of the keenness of the sarcasm. It became clear that things were ripening for a crisis, unless the credit of the Emperor was to be saved by his death; yet none but fanatic Red Republicans, ready to believe in everything they longed for, could have fancied the end of the Empire so imminent.

The year '68 must have been one of great searchings of heart at the Court of the Tuileries. The interview of the German Emperors at Salzburg, although followed by all manner of satisfactory assurances, kept minds uneasy as to the new relations of France with her neighbours, and stimulated the audacity of those reckless men who fish for profit and popularity in troubled waters. Ugly omens multiplied towards the close of the year, urging the Emperor towards some decided if not desperate resolution. The incident in the Hall of the Sorbonne, when, at the distribution of prizes, young Cavaignac refused to receive his at the hands of the Imperial Prince, must have shaken the Emperor's faith in the hold Imperialism had on the upper classes, while of a sudden the turbulent democracy discovered a martyr in Baudin, one of the victims of the *Coup d'Etat*, and even the eminent veteran Berryer contributed a letter and a subscription to the agitation.

The Emperor's resolution was taken. He would use his personal power and what remained of his *prestige* to promulgate a scheme of comprehensive Constitutional reform. Judging by the course of events, we may well doubt whether the resolution would have served him had he taken it earlier. As it was, he was late then, as he had so often been before. It seemed as if he was graciously making a gift of the power he felt slipping through his fingers; and after all, the gift, such as it was, was in a degree illusory. For the future his Ministers were to be responsible to the Chambers; they were to be chosen by the party that commanded a parliamentary majority, they were to hold office by the votes of the House, as in England. But so long as the Empire maintained its traditional electoral machinery the Emperor assured himself an enormous working majority, happen what might. The masses of the rural voters were drilled by obsequious Prefects on their promotion, and the different circumscriptions were manipulated, so that in most instances the votes of the stolid and loyal country should swamp those of the feverish radical towns. In the towns, if the voters were not bribed, and bought with hard cash, they were delicately conciliated by the concession of serviceable public works—town-halls, lines of railway, free bridges. The Autocratic Empire had consolidated its popularity on a system of corruption; it would have been simply suicidal had it reformed and become pure all of a sudden. There had been another unlucky coincidence for the shaking Empire. The Assembly had been dissolved, and there had been a general election. Of course, the Government obtained its commanding majority; but, unfortunately, Paris and the great cities had returned Opposition members as a rule. The logical deduction was obvious—the intelligence of the country is opposed to Imperialism, and the Opposition represents a moral force out of all proportion to its numerical strength. It is notorious that in France, the inert masses are swayed to one side or the other, as they receive the impulse, and it became clear that any day an accident might derange the existing equilibrium. The various chiefs of the Opposition attacked, with the whole weight of their eloquence and their influence, the vicious electoral system that made politics a comedy and falsified opinion. Excited mobs in the town shouted for the Republic and Rochefort. The Emperor was being forced towards abdication or a *Coup d'Etat*. He decided again for the *Coup d'Etat*, but this time it was altogether a Constitutional one. Cæsar proposed a "*senatus consultum*," which resigned the power he had held in trust into the hands of the people, from whom it had flowed originally, and charged responsible Ministers with the exercise of the people's authority. The stanch Imperialist Ministers shook their heads at this putting new wine into old bottles. Rouher, Duruy, Lavalette, and Baroche resigned. Prince Napoleon made a remarkable and characteristic speech, which gave some colour to the theory of certain political seers that, with the assent of the head of his house, he held himself in reserve in case of a political catastrophe that should prove fatal to his cousin. The Prince approved the measure in the main, although, in his opinion, it was not sufficiently thorough. He avowed that he was not one of those who believed the Empire incompatible with the most absolute liberty, and he boldly touched all those burning topics which the official orators had carefully shunned. It was remarked at the time that the daring speaker had a long interview immediately afterwards with his Imperial cousin, and it was understood that they separated on the most cordial terms. It is probable the Emperor, having lost self-confidence, was in painful uncertainty as to the direction in which unforeseen circumstances might hurry him. The Home Minister, M. Forcade de la Roquette, proclaimed the programme of the Court in language sufficiently precise. The Empire hoped to succeed in solidly founding liberty, where the Governments of the Restoration and of July had failed, "because its principle is stronger and more popular; because it rests upon the national will several times proclaimed, and because it defies surprises." At that moment it felt so strongly that its existing titles were discredited that already it was thinking of a fresh appeal to the democracy; while it was the suspicion of surprises in store that had suggested its present attitude. Weakened and compromised by the secessions, the last genuinely Imperialist Ministry resigned, and the Emperor had recourse to the flexible Liberals, as represented by Emile Ollivier and his colleagues.

We may judge him with tolerable confidence after the event, and, enlightened by results, we may estimate pretty fairly the formidable difficulties against which he precipitated himself. The fact remains that at that time men who would rather have been rid of the dynasty believed it so firmly established that the best and most patriotic course was to come to an understanding with it. Men patriotic or ambitious, like Ollivier, Buffet, and Daru, accepted office and undertook the execution of the new programme. Yet the signs of the times were thickening. Not the least significant was the retirement of Haussmann, whose magnificent schemes—half developed, and arrived at a stage where perseverance might have been the truest economy—had so terribly embarrassed the finances of the capital. It was an acknowledgment that the Empire had reached the limits of its lavish expenditure, and pushed to an extreme the fatal principle of national workshops. Yet it was plain that if the men who had so long been subsidized became idle, needy, and discontented, the streets of the capital would be crowded with turbulent *émeutiers*, ready to swell the ranks of the Reds, and to force the hand of the Government when prudence and patriotism should alike suggest a cautious game. A sinister incident occurred on the very day when the Chambers met the new Ministers. Prince Pierre Bonaparte shooting Victor Noir at Auteuil, threw a weapon into the hands of the Red Republicans which they were not slow to lay hold of. Rochefort's language in his *Marseillaise* exceeded all measure. Noir was made a martyr, and the Empire was in more imminent danger on the day of his funeral than men suspected at the time. Had Rochefort been as daring in action as in speech, had his nerves not failed him before the starting of the funeral *cortége*, and had the impetuous Flourens taken his place at its head, it is hardly doubtful that there would have been a sanguinary collision in the Champs Elysées. The Empire would have triumphed for the day, for it was well prepared. But in its discredited condition a second carnage among the citizens of Paris could scarcely have failed to be a fatal defeat for it.

On the eve of the famous *Plébiscite* the position of the Ollivier Ministry was more treacherous than ever, and the attitude of the Government was visibly ill-assured. The Ministry trembled between Liberalism and extreme Imperialism, and one of its genuinely liberal measures had terribly multiplied its difficulties by allowing full licence of language to all its most unscrupulous enemies. In throwing the rein to the Press, Ollivier had said that they trusted it in future to the control of a healthy public opinion. It is hard to believe that either the Minister or the Emperor could have had any such confidence. Opinion had so long been stifled and gagged that it was debauched and thoroughly diseased. It was inevitable that the *régime* of repression should be followed by the reaction of excess, and the Empire suffered from the vice of its origin, and paid the penalty of the system by which it had hitherto succeeded. Now that writers could speak out, they reverted with justice to those crimes of the *Coup d'Etat*, when the President for motives they assumed to be purely selfish, had violated the oath of the Constitution, and abused the responsibilities he had solemnly accepted. They raked up the details of all those high-handed proceedings that had necessarily been received at the time in sullen silence. They denounced the sensational foreign policy that had been dictated by dynastical motives. They attacked the luxury and extravagances the people, and especially the middle classes, had been taxed for. They had facts enough at command, which needed scarcely to be distorted or overcoloured, to make up a damaging indictment. But they did not stop at facts. They made unsparing use of every calumny and falsehood perverted ingenuity could invent, and the condemnation of Pierre Bonaparte to a simple fine gave the demagogues of the democracy a standing text for philippics against the family with which he had so little in common. The virulent energy of the Opposition Press was swaying opinion; the organized agitation which was being fed with unfaltering activity might spread from the cities to the Conservative *bourgeoisie* of the towns, and from the towns to the loyal country people, who were drilled and directed by Prefets and Maires in the country. The *Plébiscite* was pressed on, lest delay should reduce the Government majority. Henceforth the Constitution, drawn in the most democratic sense, was only to be revised by the masses of the people on the initiative of the Sovereign. The Sovereign, in having his election confirmed by an overwhelming assent of his constituents, was to receive a retrospective act of oblivion for all the misdemeanours he had been charged with; he was to have a deed of indemnity for all the blood and the treasure the Empire had spent at home and abroad. The Emperor had urged on the step with feverish impatience, in opposition, it was understood, to the advice of the Achitophels by whom he had been wont to be guided. He waited the result with intense anxiety, although the vote was a foregone conclusion. With his superstitious cast of mind and his belief in destiny, he must have felt he had come to one of the turning points in his career, and no doubt he sought his horoscope in an analysis of the voting list, as soothsayers used to search for the omens on some solemn national ceremony. The omens were sinister, and although there were seven millions of ayes as against a million and a half of noes, the forebodings were confirmed which had induced him to tempt his fate. Not only was the vote against him in Paris and most of the great cities, in the centres of industry, intelligence, and political intrigue, but 50,000 of his soldiers were with the enemy. The shock was severe: what was Cæsar in the face of adverse circumstances if he could not count on the fidelity of the legions? Nothing could give more striking proof of the extreme impolicy of a measure which invited the soldiers to discuss the conduct of the master who relied upon their bayonets. As one blunder leads on to another, the Emperor, in his haste, advertised to the world his uneasiness at this military vote in a letter written to Marshal Canrobert and intended for publication to the army, in which he made ostentatiously light of it. From that time the suspicions that his power was declining turned to convictions confirmed by electoral statistics. It appeared he could not even reckon on that backing from brute force, in the last resort, with which even his enemies had hitherto been inclined to credit him.

(*To be continued.*)

WHY HE WOULDN'T CONSENT.

At an evening party in Madison-avenue, a gentleman was present with his wife, not half as old as he is, and very pretty and girlish in appearance. She was greatly admired, and countless eyes followed her wherever she went. A young man from Boston, having been introduced to her, lost his heart, in fifteen minutes' conversation. Just before midnight, having stimulated his courage with champagne, he went to the husband and requested a word with him in the library. The request was granted, when the enamored swain burst forth; "My dear Sir, I hope you'll pardon the suddenness of the thing; but I'm so madly in love with your beautiful daughter that I want to pay my addresses to her and win her for my wife, if possible, though I am too honorable to do so without her father's consent." The husband smiled as he said, "I am a little embarrassed by your declaration, I might not object to your marrying the young lady you have seen with me to-night, if she were not my wife already. But I fear she has as many husbands now as she knows how to manage. I'll consult her, however, and if she is willing to add bigamy to her beauty, I'll make no opposition." The ardent lover was struck dumb with astonishment. After trying to gasp out an apology for his stupid blunder he left the house precipitately, and returned to Boston by the first train.—*New York Letter to St. Louis Globe.*

Half mourning is known in some places in the United States as "Pittsburg sunshine."

Heavy damages for breach of promise have been obtained at the Liverpool assizes. The action was brought by Miss Adele Schneider, a teacher of music, against the Rev. W. H. Casey, curate of St. Matthew's church, and at the time the alleged promise was given plaintiff was engaged in the defendant's choir. Damages were laid at £5,000, and, after some consultation between the parties, a verdict was taken by consent for that amount.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 814 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 26th February, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $120.00
" " 28 a 32	"	122.00 a 135.00
" " 38 a 42	"	124.00 a 140.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.20 a 2.25
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.88 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.16 a 2.45
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.95 a 3.60
WHITE SPOTTED Do.	per piece	2.80 a 2.86
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.75 a 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a 3.80
" 40 "	"	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32in. 7 lbs	"	1.75 a 1.90
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.28 a 2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.00 a 3.05
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.85 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.95 a 2.10
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.80
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.72
" Red	"	0.78 a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.35 a 0.36
" Gentian, 22	"	0.22 a 0.23
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.85 a 0.87
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.20 a 8.25
" " Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.00 a 17.50
" SS	"	19.75 a 20.00
" S	"	21.50 a 22.00
" *BBB*	"	24.00 a 24.50
LASTINGS	"	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 8	per picul	3.50 a 3.85
" Hoop	"	5.10 a 5.25
" Bar	"	4.25 a 4.50
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	7.50 a 8.75
LEAD	"	6.40 a 6.70
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.20 a 4.25
" Swedish	"	4.50 a 4.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	38.00 a 39.00
TIN PLATES	per box	9.00 a 9.25
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.50 a 27.00
QUICKSILVER	"	114.00 a 116.00
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.80 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	16.70 a 17.00
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.20
" Shantung	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Bengal	"	10.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.60 a 1.95
SASSAMUNS, Japan white	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.50 a 4.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.60 a 1.65
" " mill cleaned	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Saigon	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.1g
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.50 a 7.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.	
" English steam	"	16.00 a 16.50
" American Anthracite	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Sydney	"	14.00 a 14.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.25 a 4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.75
PEPPER White	"	22.00 a 22.50
" Black	"	13.20 a 13.30
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.50 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	16.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.80 a 3.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.35 a 1.40
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.10 a 6.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.90 a 1.95
" California	"	2.20 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	8.75 a 9.25
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.40 a 3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	3.50 a 3.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	16.50 a 17.00
PEAS, White	"	2.25 a 2.30
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.90 a 1.95
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	25.00 a 32.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.75 a 4.20
" Cut	"	4.25 a 4.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 15.50
" " small	"	6.50 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	7.20 a 7.70
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Hankow	"	65.00 a 68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		HONGKONG.			
		STEAMERS.			
Altona	Hore	Brit. str	1147	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Bombay	Davies	Brit. str	1336	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Charles Albert	Gouyan	Fren. str	1278	Grau & Co	
Cheops	Dowdy	Brit. str	953	Gilman & Co	
China	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3836	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c
Ellora	Charles Fraser	Brit. str	1770	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glenroy	Watt	Brit. str	1370	Gilman & Co	
Great Northern	Murrell	Brit. str	860	G. N. Telegraph	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Gibson	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Maunee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Fren. str	1003	Messageries Maritimes	
Meikong	Fouche	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Norna	Milsom	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Ocean Queen	Frabia	Brit. str	421	E. J. Sage	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poying ‡	Cary	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosity y Nene	Alcantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Trafalgar	Watson	Brit. str	851	Aug. Heard Co	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Aldebaran	Manck	Ger. bk	305	Siemssen & Co	
A. Carleton	Carleton	Amr. bk	593	Olyphant & Co	New York
America	de Laucirica	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Canadienne	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Russell & Co	Portland
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Caroline	Lebriquir	Fren. bk	668	Captain	
Channel Queen	Lenfesty	Brit. sh	602	Order	
Cordan	Boysen	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cutty Sark	Verrnith	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Don Enrique	L. de la Barrera	Peru. sh	1300	Order	
Emigrants	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Esbern Snare	Saxtorph	Dan. bk	381	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Frey	Caspersen	Dan. bk	331	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. bk	274	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
F. H. Drews	W. Vorsatz	Ger. bk	267	Wm. Pustau & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	178	F. Degenner	
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hawaii	J. Miller	Haw. bg	202	Kwong-Fook-Wo	Hiogo
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	383	Thos. Howard & Co	
Iphigenia	Quedens	Ger. bk	450	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	490	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kenilworth	J. Page	Brit. sh	846	Messageries Maritimes	
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Lucky	Hellstrom	Siam. bk	421	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	904	Order	
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorine	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	328	Bourjau & Co	
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Tientsin
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Morning Star	Lauretsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	*At Canton*
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	525	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Picard	Herve	Fren. bk	337	Messageries Maritimes	
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Providencia	Jose Yzurieta	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Regina Maria	Oneweland	Ned. bk	646	D. Lapraik & Co	
Rosalie	Jeuns	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
San Juan	Don Orfeviaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Schiller	Dincklage	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
Swiftsure	Cary	Brit. sh	1212	Russell & Co	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	500	Russell & Co	
Talbot	Simons	Brit. bk	822	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
T. kli	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Triton	C. Jensen	Ger. bk	600	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
		RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.			
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessel.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
		CANTON.			
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Demée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Faidthul Illuh	Morrison	Brit. sh	895	Russell & Co	Swatow
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Ching-jai	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
M. Lopez	Jose Uriarte	Span sch	210	Remedios & Co	
Naples	Lecouteur	Rus. sh	926	Landstein & Co	
Ngan-tan	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		MACAO.			
A. Lavalley	Longin	Fren. str	839	Russell & Co	
Augustine	Barbier	Peru. sh	970	Olano	
Auduizae	Roldan	Span. bk	401	Remedios & Co	
Callao	A. de Arandon	Peru. sh	1016	Order	
Emigrant	Don P. Boitto	Peru. sh	690	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Peru	Bassagoiti	Peru. sh	578	Remedios & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Witch	J. Young	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
		‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*			
		SWATOW.			
		In port on 18th February, 1873.			
Bob Tail Nag	Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Vincent & Co	
Christianshavn	Djorup	Dan. bk	241	Dircks & Kruger	
Diana	Wade	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Fanny	Eaton	Brit. bk	398	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Gaviota	Hosenson	Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
R. H. Jones	Chaplin	Brit. bk	303	Bradley & Co	
Success	Thompson	Siam. bk	393	Chinese	Bagkok
		AMOY.			
		In port 11th February, 1873.			
Adelaide	Otto	Ger. bk	217	Petersen & Co	
Catharina	Drescher	Ger. bk	314	Petersen & Co	
Charlotte Andrews	Vandevour	Brit. bk		Boyd & Co	
Engelbert	Jenkins	Brit. sch	245	Tait & Co	Takao, &c.
Fetisch	Greiff	Ger. bk	456	Pasedag & Co	
H. C. Orsted	Gottlieb	Dan. str	336	Telegraph Steamer	
Janet Holt	Munro	Brit. bk	341	Boyd & Co	
Johanna Maria	Schutt	Dan. bk	325	Pasedag & Co	
Jurgen	Ulderup	Ger. bk	249	Ellis & Co	
Marie	Siegener	Ger. bk	280	Pasedag & Co	*In Dock*
Miss Killmasegg	Finlayson	Brit. bg		Boyd & Co	
Paulesto	Garneau	Fren. sh	607	Boyd & Co	
Trevelyan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	198	Tait & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
Vision	Cummings	Brit. bg	159	Boyd & Co	Takao, &c.
		FOOCHOW.			
		In port on 14th February, 1873.			
Albyns Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	360	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Bonnie Dunkeld	Toms	Brit. sch	205	Master	
		SHANGHAI.			
		In port on 14th Bebruary, 1873.			
		The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.			
Argonaut	Sanderson	Brit. bk	563	Bourjau & Co	Chefoo
Charley	Sclavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Chusan	Roy	Brit. sh	817	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Eaglet	Nichols	Brit. bk	391	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Edward James	Patterson	Amr. bk	528	Frazar & Co	
Electra	McNutt	Brit. bk	380	J. S. Baron	
Etha Rickmers	Friedricks	Ger. sh	931	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Forest Bell	Desmond	Amr. bk	380	Russell & Co	
Galteston	Brand	Amr. bk	622	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Georgina	Crighton	Brit. bg	202	Morris, Lewis & Co	Nagasaki
G. T. Ray	Frazer	Brit. bk	356	C. T. Wong & Co	
Hilda	Watts	Brit. bk	306	Nils Moller	Chefoo
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. bk	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bg	254	Frazar & Co	
Lady Louise	Scott	Brit. sh	542	P. & O. Co	
Lelia M. Long	Lewis	Amr. bk	610	Olyphant & Co	
Martaban	Rose	Brit. bk	400	C. T. Wong & Co	
Nardoo	Parcel	Brit. bk	375	Siemssen & Co	
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	408	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	771	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Rose M.	Skelton	Brit. bk	365	Chapman, King & Co	
Serpent	McDonald	Brit. bk	258	P. Tellenne	
Surprise	Haulett	Amr. sh	1006	Smith, Archer & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	712	Frazar & Co	
		YOKOHAMA.			
		In port on 7th February, 1873.			
Ada	Jos. Asals	Brit. bk	686	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Amoy Trader	Kuhl	Hulk	430	H. Grauert	
Coulnakyle	Japp	Brit. sh	576	Strachan and Thomas	
Ellen Hood	Abbott	Store sh	1016	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Emelie	Gother	Pr. Hulk	400	M. J. B. N. Hegt	
F. C. Clarke	Mitcalf	Brit. bk	647	Smith, Baker & Co	
Hebe	Bonde	Ger. bk	450	Chinese	
Hongkong	Yocohsen	Ger. bk	227	Netherlands T. Co	
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	350	M. & Marshall	
Lizzie Iredale	Smith	Brit. bk	690	Strachan & Thomas	
Lyeemoon	Stevens	Brit. sh	752	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	London
Manila		Store sh	363	H. Cook	
Maria Luz	Hereirra	Peru. bk	370	Captain	
Mary Mildred	Fine	Brit. sh	460	Order	
Miako	Anderson	Brit. bk	561	Wilkin & Robison	
Rollo	Way	Brit. bk	583	Aspinall, Cornes & Co	New York
Shalimar	Stapleton	Hulk	1557	Wilkin & Robison	
South Sea	Davies	Haw. sch	113	Isaac Brothers	
Tiptree	Howell	Store sh	1650	P. & O. Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hankow
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	In Reserve	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comdr. Digby	Shanghai
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Foochow
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Amoy
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	—	Singapore
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	Lieut. Whish	Chinkiang
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Loney	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	—	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	on passage out
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	Commodore Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Yokohama
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comr. Dicken	Hongkong
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Comdr. S. S. Smith	Hongkong
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Yokohama
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Tientsin
Zebra	screw sloop	7	200	Com. Hon. A. Denison	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Duque de Palmella	Port. corvette	780		J. de V. N. Ferrari
Monocacy	American g-b.	1039		O. F. Stanton
Svetlana	Russian frigate	3090		Kroemar
Vitiaz	Rus. corvette	2300		Nasimoff

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		WHAMPOA.			
		STEAMERS.			
Lintin		Brit. str	60	Acheong	*Laid up*
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
		SAILING VESSELS.			
Harwich	Dicksen	Brit. bk	613	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Ino	Bunnan	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Nicoline	H. Ahlmann	Ger. bk	314	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Nyassa	Garrioch	Brit. sh	800	Melchers & Co	London
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	285	Melchers & Co	
		CANTON.			
An-Lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Ohoy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Adolf		Ger. bg	207	T. Hermann & Co
Angela		Span. bk	451	H. J. Andrews & Co
Baniang		Brit. sh	760	F. Richardson & Co
Candelaria		Span. bk	407	F. Reyes
Candida		Span. bk	335	C. la Vara & Co
Elisa		Span. bg	118	F. Reyes
Faiza Alhun		Brit. bk	563	Order
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz
L. y 6 Hermanos		Span. bk	548	T. Balbas y Castro
Josefina		Span. bk	818	C. Guivelondo & Co
Maria Fidela		Span. bk	491	Kerr & Co
Mariveles		Span. str	203	F. Reyes
N. Lautaro		Span. bk	433	Aguirre & Co
Richard Busted		Amr. sh	582	C. Heinszen & Co
Sta. Ana		Span. bk	402	M. Niete
Southern Bell		Brit. sh	1128	Kerr & Co
S. Lorenzo		Span. bk	203	F. Reyes
Trinidad		Span. bk	241	Cucullu & Co

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham-Street, Hongkong.